FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUPS MEET IN VENEZUELA

PA101412 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Central American governments will not participate in the Contadora Group meeting to be held on Saturday and Sunday. This was asserted by Guido Groscoors, Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Olga Borovio] The Contadora Group's first meeting this year will be held this weekend in Caracas, it was confirmed today by Guido Groscoors, Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico. The four Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet in Caracas with the four foreign ministers of the Support Group, comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador. Will they also meet with the Central American foreign ministers?

[Groscoors] No; as far as I know, the meeting will be between only the Contadora Group and Support Group foreign ministers. I understand that once the meeting concludes in Caracas they will all leave for Guatemala, where they will attend the inauguration of the new president in that brother country.

[Borovio] Will there be a meeting with the Central American foreign ministers in Guatemala City?

[Groscoors] There will surely be some kind of contact. [end recording]

The Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico said that the Contadora Group meeting which will be held this week refutes all rumors that the group had reached a stalemate.

Groups Review Process

PA121700 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Caraballeda, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) began to outline plans today to intensify its diplomatic efforts in the search for peace in Central America during a meeting of its foreign ministers with their counterparts of the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay) which was held in this Caribbean resort near Caracas.

The eight foreign ministers analyzed draft documents in an attempt to compare their positions to those of the five Central American countries and powers of influence in the area, such as Washington and Havana. The meeting is being attended by Augusto Ramirez Ocampo (Colombia), Bernardo Sepulveda (Mexico), Jorge Abadia (Panama), Dante Caputo (Argentina), Olavo Setubal (Brazil), Alan Wagner (Peru), Enrique Iglesias (Uruguay), and Simon Alberto Consalvi (Venezuela).

The new "diplomatic offensive" being "brewed" in Caraballeda will take shape only after a meeting with representatives from the Central American governments, scheduled to take place on 14 January in Guatemala City. The Contadora Group's new action reportedly follows two lines. The first is exerting greater pressure on Washington and Havana in order to show them, first of all, that Contadora is not dead.

The Contadora Group's first meeting with Washington will also take place in Guatemala City, as U.S. Vice President George Bush will also attend the inauguration of Guatamala's new President Vinicio Cerezo on 14 January.

The second line is related to the Central American countries themselves: "We hope that reality will now finally make them realize the reason for the Contadora Group's existence," Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said during a recess in today's conclave.

The eight foreign ministers analyzed the status of the peace document that the four Contadora Group countries proposed to the five Central American nations, as the deadline set by the group to obtain the signatures of the Central American countries passed on 21 November.

One of the aspects discussed was the chapter on security, which calls for a limitation of each Central American country's military potential. According to a source from the Mexican delegation, several proposals were considered in order to overcome the obstacle presented regarding the security chapter of the proposed peace agreement.

The meeting planned for Guatemala has reduced the expectations on the results of this meeting in Caraballeda, which is expected to end on Sunday at noon. Today at a breakfast meeting the foreign ministers made a "crude and realistic" analysis of the difficulties confronted by the Contadora Group.

The conference was solemnly installed at noon by President Jaime Lusinchi, with whom the foreign ministers lunched afterward at the head of state's summer home on the coast. Later in the afternoon the foreign ministers began their first working session, during which they are expected to adopt some of the proposed courses of action. They are expected to fine tune their conclusions tomorrow. Of these conclusions, only "what is considered prudent" will be disclosed, and the rest will not be made known until after the mini-peace summit in Guatemala, Minister Consalvi said.

The Venezuelan foreign minister declined to comment on an eventual summit of heads of state proposed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, saying only that "all the formulas and proposals will be analyzed" during the meeting in Caraballeda.

For his part, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said that if this proposal [not further identified] is accepted, "the talks would never fail; neither the ones being conducted here nor the ones to be held by the Contadora Group presidents."

"We have drafted a document, and now we are going to decide if negotiations will continue on the basis of this legal document, which we consider the cornerstone to arrive at a peace agreement for Central America," he added. In addition, Sepulveda said that "Mexico is following the democratic process in Guatemala with great optimism."

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias noted Montevideo's position regarding the explosive Central American situation: "It is a known fact that it affects not only the central part of the continent; it is a conflict that affects all of Latin America."

"For this reason we are highly concerned, not only in the general sense of peace for our Latin American brothers, but also for internal peace in Uruguay," he stressed.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo denied he would propose the inclusion of European countries to support the Contadora Group at the Caraballeda meeting. He added: "If the Central American conflict worsens and expands to a continental level, all of Latin America would be shaken, from Mexico to Argentina."

"It it is a moral and political obligation of our nations to prevent the generalization of the war in Central America," he stressed. Caputo warned about the possibility of a "division in our opinions and the radicalization of policies," as well as about "political fissures and greater difficulties" in the region, which would result from the generalization of the conflict.

Caputo, who ruled out the possibility of a summit of the Contadora Group presidents at this time, said that when situations like this occur, the superpowers follow the developments closely and create situations of mutual harassment that are not Latin American but which are linked to the strategic systems in the world.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner Urged the Contadora and Support Groups to make decisions that can give a new impetus to the peace process.

Colombia's Fernandez Comments

PA130050 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group met today in Caracas. Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said there that Contadora is not dead, because it represents a willingness and a conviction. As you all know, the Contadora Group is 3 years old now. Some Colombians think the Contadora Group has run its course, while others think the exact opposite is true. Concerning the meeting in Caracas and the third anniversary of the group, we asked the deputy foreign minister how Colombia feels about the peace efforts in Central America.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Carlos Alberto Chica] According to the Colombian deputy foreign minister, Contadora brings together potential enemies in an atmosphere of dialogue and negotiations. Contadora and the Support Group help to identify the conflicts and keep an agenda of the topics under discussion. In addition, Contadora and the Support Group suggest specific commitments for regional peace and stability.

[Deputy Foreign Minister Guillermo Fernandez] Peace treaties are normally negotiated following a war. Here we have made efforts so there will not be any conquerors or conquered ones, and we are preparing a peace treaty that covers political, security, and economic issues prior to a generalized conflict.

[Chica] The great obstacle is an agreement on the subject of security. Contadora proposes regulating military maneuvers, halting the arms race, eliminating foreign military bases and advisers, hindering arms trafficking, and banning support to irregular forces, terrorism, and economic sabotage.

[Fernandez] We have said clearly that all types of intervention and violations of territory must be eliminated from the region.

[Chica] What can we expect from the meeting currently being held in Caracas?

[Fernandez] Very important and specific actions will result from the Caracas meeting in order to complete the negotiations and show the world that Latin America is mature enough to solve its problems through peaceful means.

[Chica] Is Contadora still trying to get the United States and Nicaragua to sit down again at a negotating table?

[Fernandez] Undoubtedly. You may rest assured that the Contadora Group has set forth many efforts so that the situation will return to normal. [end recording]

Groups Conclude Meeting

PA121941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 12 Jan (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups today concluded their meeting, issuing a document that calls for actions to reach a nonaggression commitment among the five Central American countries. The "Caraballeda message for peace, security, and democracy in Central America" was read by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi at the end of the 2-day meeting the eight foreign ministers held at this beach resort 40 km north of Caracas.

Among the priority actions included in the document are:

-- A nonaggression commitment on the part of the five Central American countries by means of unilateral statements.

-- Renewal and conclusion of the negotiations aimed at the signing of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America.

-- An end to the support given to unconventional forces and rebel movements in the area.

-- A freeze on all weapons purchases.

-- Suspension of all international military maneuvers.

-- A progressive reduction of foreign advisers until all of them have been withdrawn.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups will meet again in early March in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Communique Released

PA122123 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1906 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Caracas, 12 Jan (DPA) -- A joint communique issued today by the foreign ministers of the eight Latin American countries meeting at the Venezuelan beach resort of Caraballeda states that "it is necessary to boost the process of negotiations promoted by the Contadora Group." The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Lima Support Group met for 2 days (Saturday and Sunday) to establish the guidelines to be followed in the peacemaking efforts in Central America.

The document states: "In the face of the growing threats to peace in Central America and in view of the risk of a diplomatic vacuum that would worsen tensions in the region, it is urgent and necessary to boost the process of negotiations promoted by the Contadora Group."

"The process of negotiation must lead, as soon as possible, to the signing of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America, the only means for achieving a general political understanding that would allow peaceful, respectful, and productive coexistence among the countries of the region," the communique states.

The communique also warns that there are attitudes and situations that hinder the conclusion of the general and comprehensive agreement that "would overcome the climate of hostility, curb the arms race, foreign intervention, and the policies of force, thereby creating the necessary climate of trust to ensure the political will of the parties involved for the signing of the Contadora document."

The communique states that it is necessary to "define the permanent bases for peace in Central America, establish the actions to ensure the fulfillment of these bases, and create reciprocal trust." It is also necessary to "carry out immediate diplomatic efforts to obtain the explicit support for the bases and actions from all the parties directly or indirectly involved."

The two groups of foreign ministers also offered their good offices to "carry out other necessary negotiations" and "carry out tasks to hasten the signing and implementation of the Contadora document." The communique continues stating: "All permanent solutions must be founded on just and equal bases that will express the tradition and hopes for civilized coexistence among the Latin American peoples."

The communique urges a Latin American solution to the problems "so as not to include the area in the East-West strategic conflict." The foreign ministers' communique also endorses self-determination "to choose one's social and political system, establishing the type of government that the majority of the people decide upon freely."

The conclusions reached at the Caraballeda meeting urge respect for territorial integrity and pluralistic democracy, the absence of arms and military bases, and the elimination of military actions involving aggression or constituting a threat to peace. The presence of foreign troops or advisers is rejected, as are logistical or military support "for groups trying to subvert or destabilize the Latin American states' constitutional order through force or terrorist actions of any kind."

The document demands respect for human rights, which "signifies unrestricted enforcement of civil, political, and religious liberties that will ensure the full material and spiritual realization of all citizens."

The communique says: "It is necessary to generate a climate of mutual trust that restores a spirit of negotiation and expresses political willingness to adhere practically to the bases proposed in order to attain the final objective."

In cooperation with the Lima Support Group, the Contadora Group countries plan to "immediately initiate diplomatic negotiations aimed at ensuring explicit adherence to these bases, as well as action by the five Central American countries and other members of the international community."

The foreign ministers offered to mediate to "promote new actions of national reconciliation, in accordance with the legal framework of each of the countries involved, because the regional stability also includes the internal pacification in those cases in which deep divisions within the society have occurred" and to "promote the renewal of talks between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua aimed at resolving their differences and finding an understanding."

The foreign ministers stressed that the Manzanillo dialogue "allowed the identification of the bases for feasible negotiations that should not be postponed, because that would represent a serious risk for the peace and stability of Latin America. The obstacles that brought these efforts to a standstill can be overcome with political will and flexibility between the parties involved."

The document states that the proposal presented by the president-elect of Guatemala to begin a process of consultations on the regional situation among the Central American legislative organizations is a good proposal, and therefore, supports it.

The communique concludes by stating: "The eight foreign ministers have decided to put forth their best efforts to hasten the negotiations that will lead to the signing of the Contadora document."

Ortega Writes to Presidents

PA110427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic, today sent a letter to the Contadora Group and Support Group presidents on the third anniversary of the peace efforts being made by the Contadora Group. The FSLN National Directorate member underscores in his letter the efforts made by the presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil and their contribution to defend effectively the people's self-determininations, independence, and sovereignty and reject interference and the use of force, while demanding the resolution of all the grave problems which afflict the Central American region through dialogue and negotiation.

Commander Ortega points out that Contadora's fruits have been limited as a result of the persistent policy of aggression that the U.S. Government maintains against Nicaragua. He also reasserts that no solution or document will be effective in Central America so long as the U.S. Government does not completely cease its direct, indirect, covert or any other type of aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

The Nicaraguan Government has constantly stated that the possibilities for achieving peace in the region depend basically on the achievement of an understanding between the U.S. Administration and Nicaragua, through a bilateral dialogue, Daniel states. He proposes in his letter that the Contadora and Support Groups adopt the following actions.

-- Start specific contacts aimed at achieving negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua, through a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

-- Encourage negotiations between the Central American countries for a general treaty which includes principles of basic international law, such as respect for nonintervention, noninterference in states' affairs, and non-use of threats.

-- Organize a meeting of Central American presidents next May to sign a general treaty among the Central American countries, concerning which we must start discussions during Guatemalan President-elect Vinicio Cerezo's inauguration.

President Ortega Saavedra writes Nicaragua's proposals are aimed basically at creating the necessary conditions for understanding and trust among the Central American countries, thus making it possible to continue Contadora's negotiations to achieve peace in the area.

EEC Sends Message

PA120333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Caraballeda, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The EEC has told the Contadora Group and the Latin American Support Group that Central America's tensions "make it more pressing today for the peace efforts to achieve their ends and objectives."

The eight foreign ministers who comprise the two groups, gathered for a decisive meeting in this Caribbean beach resort, today received from Netherlands Ambassador to Venezuela Christianus T. F. Thurkow the EEC's message of solidarity with their efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

"The EEC views with satisfaction, especially at this point, the fact that a meeting of the two groups is being held to give 'new momentum' to the process of consultations," the EEC communique states.

PEACE MARCHERS CANCEL FLIGHT TO GUATEMALA

PA110010 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2116 GMT 10 Jan 86

[By Alberto Flores]

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The marchers for peace in Central America, who are currently in Managua, today canceled their flight to Guatemala, according to reports here. The causes for this last-minute decision, however, have not been disclosed.

The marchers had planned to go to Guatemala and then continue their trip to Mexico, after the Salvadoran and Honduran Governments refused them permission to pass through their territories.

The Guatemalan Government had also announced its determination not to receive them and had even warned that should they arrive without their legal documents in order they would not only be prevented from leaving the airport terminal but would be deported as undesirable foreigners.

Even if the marchers had entered the country, they would have done so as tourists. Consequently, they could not have carried out any public activities. This could have been one of the reasons the marchers canceled at the last minute their planned flight to Guatemala, particularly because only 4 days are left before Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo's Christian Democratic government assumes office. Cerezo has already announced that he would allow the marchers to pass through. The group is formed by people of various nationalities; nevertheless, all of them want to show that "peace is a worldwide desire."

The pacitists' arrival would have coincided with the demonstration prepared by the Mutual Support Group of Relatives of Missing People now seeking the support of housewives, laborers, union members, and workers at large, as well as that of secondary and university students, who have been invited to express their problems during a demonstration.

Today several political sectors also made pronouncements regarding the scheduled arrival of the marchers for peace. According to the immigration director, the government's stance is final: Either the marchers have their papers in order or they will not enter.

A National Liberation Movement (anticommunist right) spokesman praised the measure immediately and said that movements such as the March for Peace are nothing but propaganda activities of extremists' "puppets" groups.

Mario Solorzano Martinez, Democratic Socialist Party secretary general, criticized the government's stance, describing it as something "absurd" that ruins all that Guatemala has done to remain neutral in the domestic conflicts of other peoples of the region.

At any rate, as the trip has been suspended, it remains to be seen whether the marchers will be able to carry out activities in Guatemala.

CAPUTO SEES NEED FOR DEMOCRATIC NICARAGUA

PY110239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said today that it would be dangerous if the Contadora Group decided to suspend its negotiations, because this could cause an escalation of military actions that could "strike the spark in Nicaragua." Caputo made these statements about this Central American country shortly before leaving early this afternoon for Caracas, where he will attend a meeting of the Contadora Group and the governments of the region that support the peace-keeping negotiations carried out by this organization.

At Ezeiza Airport, Caputo stressed that "Nicaragua must be Latin American," because "if that country, in one way or another, continues to be beachhead or political base of the Eastern Hemisphere or its allies in Latin American," it would lead to "an irreconcilable situation." Caputo said Nicaragua's request for a recess of the Contadora Group's negotiations "could represent a dangerous measure," because "the conflict continues, and the conciliating mechanism could prevent a military escalation."

He added that "we would be removing the barrier that prevents the fire from spreading to Nicaragua." Therefore, "the Contadora Support Group is going to try to find a way to avoid leaving this problem without diplomatic support." The foreign minister also said that the Nicaraguan conflict "is not alien or remote to the Argentine people," adding that "in addition to the solidarity we should feel for our Latin American brothers, there are internal reasons" to support the Contadora Group.

Caputao added: "I think if war broke out all our countries would be shaken by demonstrations, radicalization, or polarization." He explained that "this would allow the intervention of the superpowers, who will find an excuse for harassment in these counties."

Caputo then said that Argentines "have many problems and many domestic issues to overcome, and we do not want foreign problems in addition to our own." The foreign minister stated that "we would never unfurl the flag of a Marxist-Leninist regime" and that "there is no reason to doubt the political leaning of our government."

Caputo said: "We aspire to pluralistic American democracies, where human rights, individual rights, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom of politics, and the freedom to unionize are respected." He added: "It is indispensable that Nicaragua be Latin American and enjoy a full domocracy." The Argentine minister stressed that "to get straight to the point," the only solution is for "Nicaragua not be a political beachhead of the Eastern Hemisphere and its allies in Latin America, because this would lead to an irreconcilable situation." He said that "what we are going to do is convey the greetings of the Argentine people" to the Nicaraguan Government.

Caputo said: "We are going to talk with the new authorities and express our hope that democracy will continue to expand in Latin America. This is a unique development in our region, because there have never been so many democratic regimes as there are now."

PCA Protests Caputo Remarks

PY111742 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1428 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (DYN) -- In a telegram addressed to President Raul Alfonsin, the Communist Party [PCA] has expressed its "deep concern" over statements that Foreign Minister Dante Caputo made recently about Nicaragua. The telegram, signed by PCA National Secretary Fernando Nadra, states: "We believe such statements favor and encourage the Yankee imperialist plans against a country that generously gave us its solidarity during the Malvinas conflict."

The telegram adds that the statements by Caputo "represent intervention in Nicaragua's political affairs and affect Argentine-Nicaraguan diplomatic relations." The telegram concludes by asking the president to intervene.

NAVY CHIEF ON POSSIBILITY OF REJOINING 'UNITAS'

PY111907 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 11 Jan (NA) -- Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa says the situation within the Navy remains "calm, with understandable concern about salaries and the budget." Arosa did not rule out the possibility of Argentina rejoining the "Unitas" exercises. He said: "There is always the possibility of reconsidering our participation to promote our relations with the United States." Arosa said: "Even though this is being analyzed by the Defense Ministry, the matter also falls under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry, and the final decision will be made by the Executive Branch."

Arosa was referring to the joint naval maneuvers traditionally undertaken by the United States and the Southern Cone countries, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, in statements to reporters at the inauguration of Expoba and Expomar 86 [not further identified].

CGT CALLS 24-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE 24 JANUARY

PY101617 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- The national plenum of secretaries general and regional delegates of the General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today decided unanimously to call a 24-hour general strike on 24 January.

The decision, which was made at a plenary session held on the first floor of the CGT building located at 802 Azopardo Street, was endorsed by all CGT regional branches and by the 187 unions affiliated with the CGT.

PLANNING MINISTER GUILLERMO BEDREGAL RESIGNS

PA122009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1918 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Guillermo Bedregal, minister of planning and coordination and economic brain of the government, has sent a letter of resignation to President Victor Paz Estenssoro. A report was broadcast today by Radio Panamericana quoting Minister Bedregal. According to the report, Bedregal delivered his resignation yesterday to the president, who will make a final decision in the next few days. This is the first cabinet crisis since the administration assumed power on 6 August 1985.

Bedregal had led the new economic program following a neoliberal plan approved by the government on 29 August, seeking to overcome the serious economic crisis the country has been facing since 1980. During the last few days the corrective economic measures suffered a serious setback due to runaway prices, demands for pay raises, and the "spiraling" exchange rate of the dollar on the official market, controlled by the Central Bank of Bolivia. The dollar has risen from 1,866,000 to 2,165,000 Bolivian pesos in less than 2 days.

SANTA CRUZ LEADERS SUE PRESIDENT OVER DECREES

PY101428 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz civic leaders Carlos Valverde Barbery, Hernando Garcia Vespa, and (Nora Martinso Lopez) yesterday afternoon filed a lawsuit against President Victor Paz Estenssoro and the finance minister, claiming that Decrees 21, 148 [imposing compulsory loans] and 21,166 are unconstitutional and cannot be applied. The lawsuit was filed before the Supreme Court.

The three leaders provided legal background supporting their demand that the decrees be declared unconstitutional and not applicable. After filing the lawsuit, Dr Valverde Barbery told Panamericana the following:

[Begin recording, in progress] ... for the lawsuit we are filing, because we have decided that we will not let anyone trample on our rights. This government is no longer constitutional, because it wants to rule by decree, disregarding Congress, which has the task of approving the laws. We must make the government understand that we know what our rights and duties are and that we will not let it trample on our rights. A government that calls itself constitutional cannot always disregard the Constitution.

This government, which has already ignored the Constitution by issuing the compulsory loan decree, has done still worse by issuing a supplementary decree imposing confiscation. We believe the Bolivian people deserve respect and that they must be defended. [end recording].

PINOCHET WILL NOT MEET WITH SENATOR KENNEDY

PY110053 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Relay from Bucalemu by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] This is Eliana Henriquez reporting for "Forefront" from Bucalemu, in Region 5. President Augusto Pinochet said here in Bucalemu today that he will receive U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy during his visit to Chile on 15 January. The president discussed this during a long meeting here this afternoon with U.S. Congressman Toby Roth. The president is spending a holiday in Bucalemu.

Referring to Kennedy's visit, the president told the Republican representative from Wisconsin: I will not receive Mr Kennedy. The meeting, which ended a short while ago, was also attended by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and Chilean Ambassador to the United States Hernan Felipe Errazuriz.

During the meeting Congressman Roth thanked Pinochet for his invitation and said he was very impressed by the Chilean ministers, whom he described as first-rate individuals. The meeting, at which the president was dressed casually, was held on the porch of the Bucalemu summer residence.

Cardinal To Be Away During Visit

PY102322 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Juan Francisco Cardinal Fresno has said he does not want U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy to use the Santiago vicariate for political purposes during his visit to Chile. Fresno also said he will not meet with Kennedy, because he is coming for political reasons and he, the cardinal, is not a politician.

[Begin Fresno recording] When I learned about it I thought that it would be more suitable for him to rent a room at the Carrera Hotal so he could receive anyone who wished to speak to him. I do not believe the vicariate is the appropriate place to carry out this sort of meeting, and it would not provide the freedom required by a U.S. senator. Therefore, I have told Kennedy's representatives that they should seek a more appropriate place, like the Carrera Hotel or the U.S. Consulate or Embassy, where he would be more comfortable.

I know he wants to pay a courtesy visit to the vicariate, which is all right if that is all he does. But he will not be received for political purposes, only to help develop human rights in Chile. Our vicariate is particulary interested in this aspect. If he comes for these reasons, he will be welcomed. [end recording]

Fresno stressed that he will go to San Antonio to bless some new houses built by the Chuquicamata mineworkers during Senator Kennedy's 24-hour stay on 15 January.

[Begin recording] According to his organizers, Kennedy is coming for political reasons. Therefore, he will want to speak about political matters. I am not a politician, and I have no reason to discuss politics. Therefore, I do not see why he should spend his valuable time with me, since I will not talk about Chilean politics. I should say, however, that he will be received with respect despite my absence. [end recording]

Mixed Reaction to Visit Noted

PY102233 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Various political sectors continue to react to U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to our country. The right-wing MUN [National Unity Movement] has not hesitated to declare him persona non grata, or unwelcome, as did the UDI [Independent Democratic Union].

The Nationalists reacted more moderately: they said they were willing to talk with Kennedy, but not about national issues.

The centrist and leftist sectors, however, reacted favorably. The Democratic Alliance will receive Kennedy with open arms, and the Democratic Popular Movement praised his struggle against Latin American dictatorships and expressed interest in meeting him if invited.

CNI SAYS LIBYA SENDING LEFTISTS ARMS

PY111839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Official reports published in today's Santiago newspapers say that the leftist groups fighting Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's military regime receive support and weapons from Libya. Most of the weapons are Czech 9-mm P-25 submachine guns, Swiss 7.62-mm SIG automatic rifles, Belgian 7.62-mm FAL files, U.S. LAW rocket launchers, and Chinese RPB-7 rocket launchers.

According to data revealed by the secret police of the Chilean Government (National Intelligence Center, CNI), in some cases the weapons are received through Nicaragua. Other weapons in the hands of the Chilean subversives, such as AK rifles and SHE [as received] submachine guns, manufactured in the Soviet Union and European communist countries, come from Cuba, the reports said.

Arsenals of Libyan and Cuban origin have been found several times in the possession of members of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), it was added. The MIR was created 20 years ago, inspired by Fidel Castro's Cuban revolution, while the FPMR is a recent creation guided by the Chilean Communist Party, which follows the Soviet line.

The morning paper EL MERCURIO published today, quoting the CNI, a list of MIR and FPMR activists who have been detained recently during raids in which automatic weapons of Libyan origin were also seized. In one case, the CNI established through the cooperation of foreign intelligence services that the confiscated weapons had entered Chile over the northern border (with Peru) and had come from Nicaragua, where they had arrived with a shipment sent by Libya to the Sandinist Revolutionary Army.

The report adds that two MIR leaders, shot down by CNI agents in January and March 1985, had gone to Libya to receive guerrilla training. The Libyan Government severed diplomatic relations with Chile in 1973, when the Chilean Armed Forces overthrew the socialist regime of the late president Salvador Allende. Since then there have been some Chilean export operations to Libya, but the amounts involved have been insignificant, it was said.

Navy Commander Comments

PY110142 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Navy commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro said today that the Soviet Union, Libya, and Cuba are the countries supplying weapons for international terrorism. He said that these weapons are financed with drug trafficking. The Navy commander stated that the Soviet Union and its satellites intend to impose communism in several countries through the force of arms.

[Begin Merino recording] The Soviet Union, as well as its satellites, are resorting to terrorism to once again try to impose communism in noncommunist countries. To do this, terrorism needs weapons, which are supplied by Russia through Cuba, Bolivia, or other countries. These countries have to pay Russia, and in order to so so they have resorted to selling all types of narcotics at a very high price in the U.S. and European markets. Part of the money obtained from drug trafficking is paid to Russia, and part is kept by the (?Soviet) countries. This is how it works. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLOSION DESTROYS TRAIN; ONE INJURED

PY110158 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] An explosive device planted in train No AS-6, traveling toward La Calera, exploded at 1528 today. The bomb, planted by subversives, exploded at KM 124, Post No. 2, in La Cruz, near the local train station.

The cars were completely destroyed and passenger Omar Tapia Vilches suffered a possible fracture of his right hand in the explosion. Conductor Bernardo Leime Aranda immediately informed police of the explosion.

Quillota Province Carabineros, members of the Investigation Department, and the National Intelligence Center searched the area for clues to the identify of those responsible for this attack.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE DROP -- According to a recent report issued by the Central Bank of Chile, Chilean foreign trade during 1985 amounted to over $5.702 billion, which represents a 6.2-percent reduction compared to 1984. The drop was caused by a decrease in imports. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Jan 86 PY]

MARITIME AUTHORITIES ELECTED -- Current president of the Chilean Maritime Corporation, Eduardo Rios Arias, has been unanimously re-elected. Luis Salas, from Valparaiso, was elected first vice president of the corporation. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Jan 86 PY]

RAMIREZ VIEWS TIES WITH NICARAGUA, CONTADORA

PA120053 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo by Station Director Mauricio Gomez on 10 January; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gomez] Regarding relations between Colombia and Nicaragua, you expressed dissatisfaction over Nicaragua's explanation of a mass held in the presence of an M-19 [19 April Movement] flag in Managua. Has the incident been settled?

[Ramirez] I believe the incident has been cleared up. Nevertheless, we have clearly expressed our stance: We regret that a shameful incident occurred in the presence of a minister of state and a member of the government junta. In addition, we have clearly set forth that, given Nicaragua's alleged adherence to international law, it is obvious to us that this country will not support terrorist groups.

[Gomez] Yet, what is the nature of relations with Nicaragua since the incident of the Libyan aircraft with arms, since Nicaragua included San Andres Island as part of Nicaraguan territory on a tourist map and in textbooks, since more arms were found here, and, finally, since the matter of the mass and the fact that they did not send a note when the Palace of Justice was seized?

[Ramirez] We have dismissed their not sending us condolences for the seizure of the Palace of Justice. They rejected this terrorist action through Foreign Minister D'Escoto Luxembourg at the time, when the 12 EEC foreign ministers and those of the Central American countries also did. Regarding the map, we filed a protest note last year. They have officially reported to us that the map has been taken out of circulation. The incident with Libya did not reach Colombia. Regarding the mass, the notes exchanged have been published.

[Gomez] You will be flying to Caracas today for a meeting of the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers. Many people believe Contadora is dead. Is it?

[Ramirez] This has been the general opinion, particularly now, because in December Nicaragua formally requested a suspension of negotiations on the peace document until May. I will fly to Caracas because there are problems, and we must make an effort to have the five Central American countries negotiate again. The only solution for peace is a negotiated political solution. The alternative is war.

[Gomez] Why did Nicaragua ask for a suspension of the negotiations until May?

[Ramirez] Nicaragua argues that democratic changes of government are currently underway in Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. This is true. Vinicio Cerezo will assume office as Guatemalan president on Tuesday. This is a Contadora victory, because Guatemala had not enjoyed democracy for 32 years. Later, the Honduran president-elect will be inaugurated, and a new Costa Rican president will assume office in May.

[Gomez] How do you view Contadora's future in view of the suspension of talks and other things, such as the fact that freedom of the press has been restricted in countries like Nicaragua?

[Ramirez] Such delays are not good. The international community, which has been so interested in the process, has trusted Contadora. The credibility of the process will be lost to the extent that the negotiation process is stagnated. In addition, the fact that principles such as those that you mention are violated is also bad. In the Contadora document an entire chapter has been devoted to individual rights, democratic participation, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion. The document also includes measures to control the arms race and military exercises and guarantee safety for the countries. [end recording]

ARMY FOILS M-19 ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY FOOD CENTER

PA110153 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Bogota -- Military forces today foiled a terrorist plot to occupy Corabastos, the largest center for food distribution and sales in Colombia. They seized weapons, projectiles, explosives, primers, buckshot, and shrapnel found in the premises of a businessmen and arrested at least 80 people. The suprise military operation was carried out shortly after 1100, when Army units occupied Corabastos and subjected the large commercial center to a virtual raid. They seized weapons and arrested all undocumented people at the center. The explosives and missiles found at the center were transferred to several Army trucks and other units that participated in the operation.

Corabastos manager Carlos Alberto Diaz told the "Last-Minute CARACOL Newscast" that documents and floor plans were found that confirmed that a guerrilla occupation of Corabastos was being plotted. The operation is almost over, and those arrested are being taken to military units in Bogota.

Authorities foiled this sinister plan to occupy Bogota's Corabastos supply center, to the west of the capital, when they raided warehouses being used by the M-19 [19 April Movement] as an arsenal. The intervention of personnel from the Brigade of Military Institutes led to the seizure of hundreds of tools to make bombs and the arrest of dozens of people suspected of being M-19 members.

The Corabastos manager said that the plot to occupy the center was discovered during a raid of several residences in Bogota a few days ago. From then on authorities worked patiently to search for the warehouses in which the extremist movement was concentrating its arsenal. Corabastos is Colombia's major supply distribution center; 4,000 tons of food pass through the center each day.

The Brigade of Military Institues decided to maintain a strict military guard in the center to prevent any action by subversive groups. Among papers seized by the authorities were floor plans of the center and detailed information on the activities of each of the businessmen who have been operating in that establishment for more than 10 years.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ANTITERRORIST MEASURES

PA111713 Paris AFP in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today endorsed all international actions against terrorism and condemned the "use of the wealth derived from oil to promote such actions."

Febres Cordero, who will travel to the United States on Sunday to meet with President Ronald Reagan, justified "the sanctions against those who promote terrorism."

In reference to previous statements, the Ecuadoran persident indirectly criticized OPEC for attempting to force Ecuador to maintain a reduced oil production quota, "while certain other countries use the money derived from the production of oil to promote terrorism."

"I have stated that all actions against terrorism, from wherever, will be supported by my government," Febres Cordero said when asked by reporters about the U.S. Government's decision to impose an economic blockade against Libya.

PRESIDENT FEBRES CORDERO LEAVES FOR U.S.

PA121513 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1444 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Guayaquil, 12 Jan (REUTER) -- President Leon Febres Cordero, accompanied by a retinue of approximately 50 people, left today for a 1-week visit to the United States. The Ecuadoran chief of state expects to secure greater economic aid for his country and to revitalize his relations with Washington as a result of this visit, it has been officially announced.

Febres Cordero and his retinue will visit Washington and Los Angeles on different missions. They boarded the presidential plane, the "Cotopaxi," at 0830. Aeronautic sources have reported that after a technical stopover in Miami the plane will fly to Andrews Air Force Base near Washington D.C., where the Ecuadoran president will be greeted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Febres Cordero, who is being accompanied by Foreign Minister Edgar Teran and the officials responsible for the government's economic activities, will meet with President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday at the White House. The following day he will have a working breakfast with U.S. officials and leaders of multilateral credit organizations.

Finance Minister Francisco Swett, who is also a member of the presidential retinue, has told newsmen that as a result of the trip Ecuador expects to secure a $300-million line of credit from the World Bank, the IDB, and AID.

After Febres Cordero's departure, Vice President Blasco Pena Herrera temporarily assumed the Presidency at a ceremony in Quito, 416 km northwest of this city.

MANY WOUNDED, ARRESTED IN WEEK-LONG PROTESTS

PA112210 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1829 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Quito, 11 Jan (DPA) -- The Ecuadoran police today confirmed that 5 days of disturbances to protest the government's economic policies have resulted in dozens of wounded people and at least 70 arrests.

The protests, staged by workers and students throughout the week, were strongly repressed by the police, resulting in confrontations that have paralyzed large areas of Quito, especially the areas near the university.

The protests were launched after President Leon Febres Cordero's government decided to authorize a wage increase of 17 percent, despite the fact that the inflation rate in in Ecuador surpasses the 25-percent mark. In addition, government sources have said that there is a possibility that the price of fuel will be increased.

Four of those wounded had to be admitted to the hospital, because they were suffering from bullet wounds.

Meanwhile, the Central University today charged that the campus was violated by the police. The university also issued a communique rejecting official reports regarding an alleged economic recovery. "The crisis continues to worsen," the communique stated.

WAGNER LEAVES FOR CARACAS CONTADORA MEETING

PY111521 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and the Japanese ambassador to Peru today signed an agreement whereby the Japanese Government will provide assistance for the literacy campaign. After the ceremony, Wagner left for Caracas to attend the Contadora Group meeting.

[Begin Wagner recording in progress] ...of the Contadora Group members and of the countries making up the Lima support group. We have called this meeting to evaluate the Central American situation and the search for a peaceful settlement that Contadora has undertaken. We are very concerned about the way the situation has developed in Central America in the past few months. As you know, the negotiations involving the Contadora Document, that is, the peace treaty that the group is sponsoring, run the risk of being hindered and stalled. We are concerned about this. During this meeting, we will take the necessary steps to allow the Contadora Group to continue its work. We believe that the Contadora and its support group are the only answer to a peaceful and negotiated solution that will take into account the interests of Latin America in general and of the countries involved in particular, that will respect the principle of self-determination, and that will promote democracy in the region. [end recording]

OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT PAYING DEBT ON TIME

PY100249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Former Peruvian Central Reserve Bank President Richard Webb today revealed that the new Peruvian Government has already paid more than $150 million on its foreign debt.

The Peruvian debt totals $14 billion.

Webb left for New York to attend an ECLA meeting.

Peru is punctually meeting the payment timetable with its creditors within the framework of the program of allocating only 10 percent of its export revenues for that purpose, Webb said. Webb, who is the main adviser to Prime Minister and Economy and Finance Minister Luis Alva Castro, left for the U.S. on an official mission.

Afterward, Webb said that thus far ever since the new government has implemented its payment program, more than $150 million in payments have been made. Webb praised the position of the British Government, which considers the foreign debt a political issue not merely a financial one, a position British Minister of State of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Janet Mery Young expressed in Lima yesterday.

At long last, a government from one of the great powers acknowledges this fact and other governments will follow suit soon, which is something encouraging for us, Webb emphasized.

At the ECLA meeting, Webb will explain the Peruvian Government's postion on the foreign debt issue, the foreign debt status and the conditions that forced the Peruvian Government to support such a position. Webb will take the opportunity to hold talks with the creditors committee, which is led by Citibank.

GUATEMALAN EMBASSY SHOT UP; NO CASUALTIES

PY102030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2001 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jan (EPE) -- The press reported here today that the Guatemalan Embassy in Mexico City was shot at by unknown individuals early yesterday morning.

Guatemalan Embassy sources have stated that they do not believe the attack was politically motivated. They also indicated that there were no casualties among the embassy's police guard.

The two policemen that were on guard at the embassy reported that at approximately 0300 (0900 GMT), occupants of a white car that was traveling at a very high speed opened fire on the Guatemalan Embassy. They indicated that several shots, apparently from 9mm and .45 caliber weapons, hit a pickup truck parked close by.

U.S. AID ASKED IN REDUCING ARMS TRAFFICKING

F1100410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Attorney General's office reported that Mexico will ask U.S. authorities for their cooperation in reducing illegal arms trafficking. The Attorney General's office added that arms trafficking has increased considerably over the last few years mainly because of U.S. drug trafficking. Recent confiscations of arms from drug traffickers have produced high-powered machine guns, rarely seen in Mexico, originating from the United States. A considerable number of Soviet AK-47s similar to the ones found in the Grenada arsenals during the 1983 U.S. invasion have also been confiscated.

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE HITS 63.7 PERCENT IN 1985

FL101640 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0201 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Bank of Mexico has reported today that the annual inflation rate, measured from December 1984 to December 1985, was 63.7 percent. The Central Bank also announced that in December 1985, inflation increased 6.8 percent over the November 1985 rate.

In December 1985, the prices that most contributed to the increase in inflation were those of gasoline, bottled gas, [words indistinct] food, and taxi and bus service. The price of automobiles and spare parts, medicine, hotels and restaurant services, and personal services also added to inflation.

Of the 35 cities from which information is taken to calculate the inflation rate, those that had the greatest increases were Mexicali, Quadalajara, Ciudad Juarez, and La Paz. The cities with the smallest increases were Chetumal, Colima, and Veracruz.

The national index of prices and products, measured from December 1984 to December 1985 was 61.1 percent. During December 1985, this index increased 5.3 percent over the November 1985 index.

COSTA RICA

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA120335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Francisco Fernandez Ordonez arrived in Costa Rica today at 1200 (1800 GMT) for a visit that will conclude Monday. Fernandez Ordonez, who will meet tomorrow, Sunday, with President Luis Alberto Monge and today with Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, will take advantage of the visit to meet with the Spanish ambassador in Central America. On his arrival, accompanied by officials of the Spanish Foreign Ministry, Fernandez Ordonez reiterated his country's support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

The Spanish foreign minister will remain in Costa Rica until Monday, when he will travel to Guatemala to attend the inauguration of Guatemalan president-elect, Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo.

Views U.S. Sanctions, Contadora

PA120415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0245 GMT 12 Jan 86

[By Alfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Spanish minister of foreign relations, Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, said in this capital that his government "in principle and as a general rule" is opposed to embargoes and economic sanctions, due to their "ineffectiveness." He made the statement at an impromptu press conference at the end of a two-hour meeting with Costa Rican authorities in answer to a question on the measures adopted by the United States against Nicaragua and Libya. He explained, however, that his government's reticence about this type of measure must be interpreted as "general policy," and abstained from referring to the issue specifically.

In another answer on the Spanish support for the Sandinist policy, Fernandez Ordonez said it is logical that it does not approve it 100 percent. "Naturally, we have our points of disagreement, but this is not the moment to explain it in detail," the chief of the Spanish diplomacy of the Felipe Gonzalez government noted.

Regarding the work of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), he described it as a very earnest effort that "is striving for a dialogue in Central America in search of an overall peaceful solution, within a democratic, pluralist scheme."

In relation to these concepts, he stressed that he was aware that "we are speaking on the most prestigious democratic ground in Central America, namely Costa Rica."

Spain, he added, fully supports the Contadora efforts and those of each of the countries that make up the group, as well as those of the Central American countries.

At the end of the press conference, Fernandez Ordonez made a statement of general satisfaction with the progress of democracy on the American continent in the past year.

"Spain salutes with satisfaction what the year 1985 has meant in the advance of the democratic freedom and the civilian rights of all of Latin America," the foreign minister stated. In that respect, he mentioned that during this period, there were elections in Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, and Brazil, and that after a dangerous period, the Argentine democratic regime has consolidated itself, just as the system in Uruguay has strengthened itself.

"Spain hopes," he added, "that all of Latin America may have democratic regimes through their own means, without the intervention of nations outside the region."

The chief of the Spanish international policy ruled out an integration of his government into the Contadora support group for the time being "due to factors that need not be mentioned at this time," as well as for distance and geographic reasons. On the other hand, it has given "generously" its support to every peace initiative.

Fernandez Ordonez remarked: "In this context, it is necessary to mention the dialogues that have taken place at the Spanish Embassy in Nicaragua for the purpose of bringing the positions of that government and the opposition parties closer together."

Before concluding the talk with the reporters, Fernandez Ordonez emphasized: "Spain has a very clear position in defense of human rights, of the democratic system, of political pluralism, and of civilian rights."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE TO ATTEND GUATEMALAN INAUGURATION

PA120324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2016 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte will head the Salvadoran official delegation to the inauguration of the Guatemalan president-elect, Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, on 14 January.

Salvadoran Government spokesmen today said that President Duarte and his retinue will leave Monday morning from the Ilopango military airbase for the Guatemalan capital, where they will remain until 15 January.

On Monday afternoon the Salvadoran delegation will deliver a courtesy note to the Guatemalan foreign minister, and in the evening it will deliver one to the chief of state, General Oscar Mejia Victores.

President Duarte is accompanied by his wife, Ines Duran de Duarte; General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications; and Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, deputy foreign minister.

Others accompanying Duarte are the president of the National Legislative Assembly, Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, and Colonel Oscar Amaya, commander of a Salvadoran military detachment.

The president-elect of Guatemala, Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, will be sworn in as president of Guatemala in a special ceremony at the National Theater in the Guatemalan capital.

COPREFA REPORTS FMLN ATTACKS, REBEL CAPTURED

PA100231 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Communique issued by the Press Committee of the Armed Forces, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 9 January]

[Text] Yesterday, at 2400, FMLN terrorist elements carried out an indiscriminate attack on Juayua, in Sonsonate Department, just 64 km from the capital. The harassment by the extremists began at 2400 and concluded at 0300. Three members of the Juayua civil defense and another civilian were wounded. The subversives set fire to a block on which commercial and banking centers were located. The Buena Vista mill was partially destroyed. With these terrorist actions, many Salvadoran families have been left unemployed.

In addition, 1st Infantry Brigade troops stationed in this capital clashed with terrorist columns at El Cocal farm, San Jose Guayabal jurisdiction, in Cuscatlan Department. In this clash, the terrorist (Pedro Serrano Casco), alias "Carlos," was arrested. (Serrano Casco) belongs to National Resistance-Revolutionary Armed Forces [RN-FAR], and was its chief coordinator for mass personnel. One M-16 rifle, communist propaganda, and other materiel were seized from the extremist.

FMLN'S MARTINEZ DISCUSSES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA130120 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish Jan 86 p 25

[Interview with Ana Guadalupe Martinez of the FMLN-FDR by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] [DIALOGO SOCIAL] Ana, we would like you to give us an overall view of the present situation in El Salvador.

[Martinez] One of the main issues that the United States has been trying to develop at a public level is that in El Salvador a process of normalization is beginning, that the war here has been more or less limited to destruction or annihilation or to the isolation of small groups of FMLN members who are wandering in El Salvador's mountains, and that the present Napoleon Duarte government represents the majority of our people. We think that this is only an image that they are trying to advertise, because the reality in El Salvador is different. The war is intensifying, and one of the immediate indications of this intensification is precisely the increase in the military-economic aid and the diplomatic effort the United States is making to present a new image of El Salvador.

The very development and activity of the popular movement, which has increased in the past few months with demands for better salaries, the organization of unions in work centers, and a series of demands such as a freeze on transport fares and the price of staples, and the dismissal of a number of corrupt officials in ministries are, as I said, obvious signs of the difficulties Duarte has had to face in order to consolidate a government.

[DIALOGO SOCIAL] What would be the most important solidarity tasks at this moment?

[Martinez] First of all, to denounce the large-scale escalation of intervention by the United States, without waiting until there are troops in El Salvador to say there is intervention. Second, to make common cause with our people's struggle.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON JUAYUA OPERATION

PA100337 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1847 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Communique released by the FMLN General Command on 9 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] Communique related to the "Long Live Juayua, Birthplace for the 1932 Popular Insurrection, Long Live the Five Years of our General Offensive" operation.

At 2350 on 8 January, FMLN forces penetrated Juayua, Sonsonate Department, and attacked the local headquarters that lodged a section of military detachment No 6 stationed at Sonsonate and members of the civilian defense. Simultaneously, we attacked the Buena Vista coffee processing plant, which lodged 10 soldiers, and the El 98 coffee processing plant, which lodged 10 others. In 20 minutes of combat, our men were in full control of Juayua and the Buena Vista and El 98 coffee processing plants. Later, our forces destroyed the Capitalization Bank. As a result of the sabotage of this building, a short-circuit set fire to the whole block. In view of this accidental fire, the guerrillas that attacked the headquarters withdrew so that the civilians could put out the fire since we did not plan on damaging private homes. These are the results of this important operation. Three coffee processing plants were destroyed, namely, the Buena Vista, El 98, and El Diamante. Also, the Capitalization Bank was destroyed, and guerrillas seized 90,000 colones. We inflicted five casualties on the enemy, including dead and wounded, and recovered three G-3 rifles. Our members suffered no mishaps.

The FMLN appeals to the civilian defense members of the west to lay down their arms and not risk their lives fruitlessly. They should consider that, if the puppet troops are unable to defend themselves, they will be less able to defend the civilian defense people. Our war is against the puppet Army because it defends the millionaire oligarchs and U.S. imperialists. Our war is not against the paramilitary. We appeal to the civilian defense to let the enemies of the people defend themselves. We appeal to all the members of the civilian defense to join the people's forces.

This operation in Juayua constitutes a strategic blow against the Christian Democratic dictatorship. With this operation, the FMLN expands its actions and leaves its war fronts open throughout the national territory. With the extension and consolidation [30 second break in transmission] 10 January 1981 and the 54 years after the January 1932 popular insurrection. Fifty-four years ago, Juayua became birthplace of the popular insurrection of January 1932. A contingent of peasants, workers, and students, headed by Feliciano Ama, and armed with machetes, a few rifles, and pistols stormed Juayua on this date during the first popular insurrection in the history of Latin America.

In that insurrection, our people rebelled against the deep social (?crisis) imposed by a system that starved our peasants to death while the Salvadoran oligarchy turned wealthier and more opulent. More than 30,000 peasants murdered, including Farabundo Marti, leader of that insurrection, did not eradicate from the memory of the future generations of our people the just reasons for the 1932 insurrection.

As the result of the 10 January 1981 general offensive, the FMLN organized the Feliciano Ama Western Front after this revolutionary hero. Fifty-four years after the January 1932 popular insurrection, Juayua is again taken by guerrilla columns.

This time the FMLN columns have shown that all these years of bloody military dictatorships have accomplished nothing and that Duarte's plans to pacify [words indistinct] U.S. imperialism have failed.

Long live Juayua, birthplace of the 1932 popular insurrection! Long live the five years of the general offensive! Revolution or death, we will win!

FMLN General Command

[Signed] Commanders Roberto Roca, Leonel Gonzalez, Shafik Jorge Handal, German Cienfuegos, Joaquin Villalobos

El Salvador, 9 January 1986

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON RECENT APPOINTMENTS, FOREIGN POLICY

PA120353 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] President-elect Vinicio Cerezo has given a press conference. He was accompanied by Vice President-elect Roberto Carpio Nicolle; Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo, the future president of the Congress; and other Christian Democratic leaders. Also present were the ministers of state, with the exception of Culture and Sports Minister Elmar Rene Rojas and Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta, who is currently Guatemalan ambassador to the Venezuelan Government. Federico Linares was confirmed as president of the Bank of Guatemala.

Regarding the appointment of the defense minister and other important military posts, Vinicio Cerezo explained why they were selected.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] They were appointed to their respective posts because I feel that they meet three fundamental requirements military men must have in the current institutionalization process. First, their firm belief in the process of the people's democratic participation in choosing their government. This was demonstrated in the recent electoral process. They were among the military men who fomented and strengthened this possibility. Second, although I am not mentioning these requirements in order of priority, their qualities as professional soldiers. This enables them to share the conviction that the Army must basically comply with its function of safeguarding the constitutional and institutional process and respect for law. Third, I would mention their personal aptitudes and personal qualities, which at this time I can assure you withstand the required level of capacity for those positions. Juan Jose Rodil is currently away from the country; he was our ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela. Catalina Soberanis is currently doing a special project for me, which is already within the jurisdiction of her ministry.

We have previously defined our policy toward Nicaragua and Central America in general. We believe that our country will not have a specific international policy toward specific countries. It will have a general policy toward all the countries in the world. It will be characterized by respect for each people's decisions and their right to decide their own destiny. We will also try to maintain good relations with mutual respect, and we will try to contribute to the consolidation of a peace process in Central America, and to the establishment of mechanisms to solve the current economic, political, and social problems in the area. This is one of the main reasons we have had to promote this ministry.

As we said during our campaign -- and we want to honor our commitments to our people -- we consider Guatemala a multinational and multicultural country. Our task will be finding our own identity, which is not exclusively the identity of the Indians or of the mestizos, because all of us here in this country have something to contribute to this cultural identity. The ministry's duty will be to promote the participation of the various sectors in the search for this identity, starting by recognizing the specific reality we are now facing, which we must accept and learn to live with.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you begin trials against [words indistinct] like in Argentina?

[Cerezo] Even before the campaign we said that I did not consider the president's role to be that of a prosecutor or judge in a democratic process. I believe that this is the responsibility of the tribunals of the Republic, and that those who consider themselves affected should take the initiative. The Supreme Court of Justice will make that decision. What is most surprising is that in most cases we made this decision by selecting the individuals based on their capabilities, and not based on their representativeness of any sector. In the second place, they had worked with us in the national effort to present an alternative. In the specific case of the Army, the selection was based on their capabilities and the characteristics I previously mentioned. Here, I must admit that General Mejia Victores has not only acted correctly and as a gentleman in accepting these decisions, but he has also given me his advice when I have requested it to make the appropriate decisions. If there shall be any doubt, I must say that there was no demand or imposition. On the contrary, General [Jaime] Hernandez, who is here, did not know of his appointment as national defense minister, not even the day before the announcement was made. He learned of his appointment on the day I informed the commanders at the Presidential House.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] We have also been clear on this matter in the past. It is an advantage to have spoken clearly in the past [Cerezo laughs]. We are going to begin a process in order to create the conditions so that any Guatemalan who wants to live in Guatemala can do so with the necessary security. This, of course, is as long as he is willing to respect our institutionality and laws. We are going to begin talks with the Mexican Government and other international organizations, that is, the Red Cross and the United Nations. We are going to ask them to collaborate with us to create the necessary conditions so that those who have left Guatemala may be able to return voluntarily when the situation permits. [end recording]

FIVE PRESIDENTS TO ATTEND CEREZO INAUGURATION

PA111555 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry announced that yesterday five presidents confirmed that they will be present at the inauguration ceremony to be held next Tuesday. The presidents who confirmed their attendance are: Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

It was also learned that Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona, U.S. Vice President George Bush, and Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo will attend the swearing-in ceremony. The foreign ministers of Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina will also be present at the inauguration.

PANAMA'S NORIEGA COMMENTS ON MILITARY'S ROLE

PA101822 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0409 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Panama's military chief, is visiting Guatemala to strengthen military relations between the two countries. His visit coincides with changes in the military hierarchy in Guatemala.

Gen Noriega, who arrived yesterday in this city, made note of this today when he presented special greeting to General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state, who will turn over power to Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo on 14 January.

As part of his schedule of activities, Gen Noriega attended a special dinner last night at the "Honor Guard" Brigade, commanded by General Jaime Hernandez Mendez, who will be the next defense minister.

The commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces said that his country strives to strengthen the Contadora Group, because it has the best possibility of preventing a regional confrontation or at least of warding it off to the extent possible.

He added that a war in the area would probably not affect the territory of Panama, but what he called a "migratory bomb" would affect it indirectly.

As for the role of the military in Latin America's political processes, Gen Noriega explained the thesis of a "cyclical wear-down" consisting of a phase in which civilians lose credibility and another in which the military suffers a power loss.

He pointed out: "At the present time, the military must give way to civilian rule in the hope that they will fulfill the role that the people expect of them."

However, Gen Noriega dismissed the idea that there is a "military class" in Latin America that is set apart from others.

He recalled that the militia is nourished by the middle and lower classes, because it is not a career that can offer great economic benefits, but it does allow those sectors to get an education otherwise unavailable to them at other levels.

COLONEL DJALMA CONTESTS DEMOTION RESOLUTION

PA100339 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Edgar Djalma Dominguez has contested a government resolution demoting him. The officer submitted a document yesterday at the Defense Ministry contesting the decision and calling the defense minister's attention to the following factors:

The following conditions must be met in order to demote an officer:

A. He must be an active duty officer; that is, a member of a permanent force.

B. He must commit a crime or offense warranting trial.

c. Due process must be opened against him with the guaranteed right to a defense.

d. The defendant must have access to all legal instances: that is, he must be entitled to make use of all legal resources.

e. After judgment is passed, the convict will serve his sentence according to the law.

None of the above legal procedures was observed with regard to my case. We acknowledge that military law falls within exclusive jurisdiction [jurisdiccion privativa]. However, this does not invalidate higher laws, including the Fundamental Government Statute, which governs our actions as the highest law of the Republic, or international treaties, which are part of Guatemala's legislation by virtue of their ratification by this country.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CHALLENGES AZCONA ON U.S. TROOPS, CONTRAS

PA101539 Paris AFP in Spanish 0621 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Today President Roberto Suazo dared Jose Azcona's incoming government to expel the U.S. advisers and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries from Honduras as promised by some of the president-elect's close aides.

According to Suazo, Azcona's aides said at a public forum that the new government will not allow the presence of anti-Sandinist rebels and U.S. troops in Honduras.

"Certain politicians have said that Honduras is a country occupied by U.S. troops and that (those troops) have to leave the country," the president said, clearly alluding to the campaign by fellow members of the Liberal Party, which is now led by Azcona.

"I hope they will carry out these plans," Suazo remarked, noting that politicking is one thing and being in the presidential palace is another.

"They said also that they will expel the 'contras,' who we understand are in Nicaraguan territory and not in Honduras," said Suazo.

Following his election to the presidency on 24 November, Azcona said that even though "he has no proof of the presence of counterrevolutionaries in Honduras, he will order an investigation when he assumes power in order to take appropriate steps."

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS U.S. DEVALUATION PRESSURE

PA100350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova confirmed today that the United States exerted pressure to devalue the currency by cutting its financial assistance during the last months of his administration.

The statement invalidated others issued by President-elect Jose Azcona, who will assume power on 27 January, and the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP) in the sense that the financial assistance problem had been resolved on Tuesday and that the United States made no attempt to impose conditions for a devaluation.

Last May Suazo signed a loan agreement with the Agency for International Development (AID), according to which the AID was to have made a $50 million disbursement in October. However, the U.S. Government withheld the funds, claiming that Honduras has not met its obligations regarding that agreement, a claim the Honduran Government has rejected.

U.S. Ambassador John Ferch recently said that the measures agreed upon were aimed at allowing exporters to "self-finance" their activities and keep part of their revenues in dollars out of the Honduran banking system, a measure considered an "export release" procedure.

Honduran Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias explained today that the self-financing is taking place, but that "the AID wants us to institutionalize it. That would virtually create a parallel market, and we will not fall into that kind of trap."

Carias pointed out that despite the position adopted by the current administration, the AID "will not continue to exert pressure for a currency devaluation or to establish a parallel market." He stressed that "this government has been clear and consistent: In 1982 it said it would not devalue the currency in order to favor the Honduran majorities, and we will remain firm on this until our constitutional term ends on 27 January."

Carias said that the IMF was the first organization to exert pressure for a devaluation; it was followed by the World Bank, the AID, U.S. multinationals, and other firms he refused to identify.

The official underscored that "this administration will not receive the $50 million because the president was clear in his statements," and recalled that in December he said that "with the AID or without it, this administration will complete its term by fulfilling its obligations and leaving the table clear for the new administration."

AZCONA ANNOUNCES FIRST CABINET MEMBERS

PA112253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jan (EFE) Honduran President-elect Jose Azcona Hoyo today announced the names of his first cabinet members.

Azcona announced that Carlos Lopez Contreras will be the secretary of state for foreign affairs; Juan Fernando Lopez secretary of communications, public works, and transport; and Ruben Villeda Bermudez secretary of public health and social aid. He also mentioned lawyer Efrain Bu Giron as a possible candidate for the Government and Justice Secretariat, and for the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat he mentioned Edmond Bogran, who is a publisher, banker, and merchant.

Carlos Lopez Contreras was under secretary of state for foreign affairs and Foreign Secretariat adviser during Roberto Suazo Cordova's government, which is about to conclude.

Juan Fernando Lopez was mayor of San Pedro Sula, and Ruben Villeda Bermudez has been an active militant of the Liberal Party.

Efrain Bu Giron was president of the National Congress during Roberto Suazo Cordova's administration.

Views Contra Issue

PY102130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2018 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Jan (EFE) -- President-elect Jose Azcona today accused the Nicaraguan Government of violating the rights of the Nicaraguan people, and he admitted that anti-Sandinist rebels are operating out of Honduran territory.

At noon, Azcona announced that the future foreign minister will be Carlos Lopez Contreras, who has been picked in order to continue Honduras' foreign policy regarding the problems with Nicaragua. The future president, who will replace Roberto Suazo on 27 January, stated that he believes that anti-Sandinist rebels are operating out of Honduras and that they must fight in Nicaragua, defeating that government, which is violating the rights of the people.

The president-elect today met for the first time since he resigned as a member of the cabinet in 1983, with Suazo and the National Security Council to obtain information on internal affairs and foreign policy.

Regarding Suazo's statements that the president-elect and his closest aides had publicly stated that they would get the U.S. troops and anti-Sandinist rebels out of Honduras, Azcona stated that the presence of the U.S. military since late 1982 is covered by the 1954 military agreements and additional agreements signed in May 1985, which still have to be approved by the Honduran Congress. He said that the presence of contras in Honduras violates the Constitution. We are quite certain about that, but we have not said we are going to dislodge them. He then explained that he had not admitted, on other occasions, that the rebels operate from Honduras.

A day after he was elected on 24 November 1985, Azcona told the media that he had no information on the existence of counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras, but promised that when he takes office, he will order an investigation. Should their presence be confirmed, he said he will adopt the necessary measures. Azcona said today, however, that he believes there are anti-Sandinist rebels in Honduras and added that the counterrevolutionaries must fight in Nicaragua, and defeat that government, which is violating and trampling the rights of the Nicaraguan people. He added: We are not going to overlook this. The Nicaraguan Government is quickly becoming a totalitarian regime. This has recently become apparent with the closing down of the Catholic radio station.

He recalled the Sandinists' commitment at the OAS to implement a pluralist ideology, a mixed economy, freedom of the press, and other liberties, including those of private individuals and organizations, which it is violating every day through a state of emergency and other measures. He added: We would like to see a completely democratic Central America. That is why we are pleased to see that Guatemala is moving toward a constitutional, democratic government, freely chosen by the people. This is what we also desire for Nicaragua.

PAZ BARNICA RESPONDS TO NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA130018 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 86 p 20

[Press communique No 002-86 issued by the Information and Press Directorate of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 8 January]

[Text] In a note released today by Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary, the Honduran Government has rejected charges made by the Nicaraguan Government.

Also today, Paz Barnica answered a Nicaraguan Government note and indicated his stance regarding the Nicaraguan Government's request that Honduras return a Nicaraguan aircraft brought here by Salvador Blanco Silva. These are the two notes:

Tegucigalpa, 8 January 1986

Mr Miguel D'Escoto, Foreign Minister

Managua, Nicaragua

Mr Minister; I have received your 7 January note saying that on 6 January an anti-Sandinist force tried to enter your country through the Playa Hermosa sector in Nueva Segovia Department, supposedly actively supported by Honduran Army members.

My government flatly rejects this new and bold accusation because it is as groundless as the 28 and 30 December and 4 January actions that the Nicaraguan Government has perversely attributed to the Honduran Army.

To try to link the visit to Honduras of Admiral William J. Crowe on 6 and 7 January with these imaginary interventions of the Honduran Army is as childish as saying that the joint exercises that the Honduran and U.S. Armed Forces have been carrying out for a number of years constitute the prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua. Fortunately, history belies these absurd charges clearly and definitely.

Yours truly,

Edgardo Paz Barnica, minister

Tegucigalpa, 8 January 1986

Mr Miguel D'Escoto, Foreign Minister

Managua, Nicaragua

I have received your note dated yesterday, in which you reiterate what you said in your 24 December note regarding the defection of Nicaraguan citizen Salvador Blanco Silva, who landed at the Toncontin airport in an AN-2 aircraft.

Regarding this, I have the honor of telling Your Excellency that proper contacts have been established with the Nicaraguan Embassy to return the aircraft immediately. Regarding the pilot, in accordance with the legal procedures applicable in this case, we will determine whether we will grant him the status of political refugee, as he has requested, or send him to a third country.

Nevertheless, my government cannot accept -- because they are inaccurate -- Your Excellency's statements regarding this and other similar cases that have occured in Honduras. Just like other democratic countries in America and Europe, Honduras only receives those citizens who -- on their own volition and many times risking their lives -- decide to leave their countries of origin to flee the oppression of totalitarian regimes.

The Honduran Government neither kidnaps Nicaraguans nor condones actions of international terrorism that other states sponsor.

It is precisely these countries that should begin to enforce international law, particularly regarding respect for the human rights.

Yours truly,

Edgardo Paz Barnica, minister

Tegucigalpa, 8 January 1986

Information and Press Directorate, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SIGNS BILL TO AMEND LAND REFORM LAW

PA112351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] In a historic act, President Daniel Ortega today signed in the city of San Marcos, in Carazo, a decree amending the agrarian reform law. When he signed the document in the presence of the minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, Commander Jaime Wheelock, President Ortega said that now there are no legal obstacles for all Nicaraguan peasants to have a piece of land to till.

The signing of the decree took place as part of the "Face the People" program, during which land titles were delivered to over 200 peasant families of Nueva Guinea.

Today's "Face the People" program was dedicated to Ernesto Che Guevara, in deference to his father, now visiting the country, who was invited to attend this historic event.

[Begin Daniel Ortega recording] The agrarian reform law that has been in effect in this country since the revolutionary victory sets limits on the land that can be affected -- limits that conformed to the times we lived in then. For example, in the eastern part of the country, limits were set up for over 1,500 manzanas, while in the Pacific sector, the limits were set up for over 500 manzanas. That is, if someone has 500 or less manzanas, he cannot be affected in the Pacific sector, and in the eastern part of the country, those with 1,500 manzanas or less cannot be affected.

In El Salvador, there is a planned agrarian reform program in which the limit was set up at 140 manzanas. The situation of Nicaragua in the Pacific sector is similar to that of El Salvador, as both are small parcels of land with large populations.

The Nicaraguan agrarian reform law has not been branded by anyone as being radical. In fact, international organizations have described the Nicaraguan agrarian reform law as much more conservative than that of El Salvador.

With all the problems posed by the aggression and the need to provide land to those affected by the war, along with the problems represented by many producers -- or those who call themselves producers but who do not produce anything and have idle land -- and the just demand of the peasants who want to have a piece of land, this agrarian reform law that has been in effect up to now no longer functions properly. Every time we try to provide land for the needy peasants, we are faced with legal problems, and we even run the risk of violating the law. Why? Because the law says that we cannot touch land of 500 manzanas or less in the Pacific sector, or of 1,500 manzanas or less in the eastern regions.

We are then faced with a legal problem, because the revolution is respectful of the laws and order, and so we must respect the laws and the revolutionary order.

Thus, the agrarian reform law needed to be amended. In May of last year the FSLN national leadership clearly pointed out the need to speed up the delivery of land and rifles to the peasants. This was necessary in order to advance in complying with that historic commitment of the FSLN. The government has been carrying out those lines of the FSLN. But then we were faced with the legal problem that the law established to carry out the agrarian reform was no longer functional. If we did not amend the agrarian reform law, we ran the risk of appearing to be disrespectful of the law and arbitrary. It is imperative to continue giving the land to the peasants, but under the present law we appear to be acting arbitrarily. This means, therefore, that the law had to be amended.

In the message of the FSLN and the revolutionary government delivered on 31 December from Pancasan, we said that in January we were going to amend the law. Today, 11 January, we are amending the law for the benefit of the peasants.

Peasants are the small producers, who are also working the land. Peasants are also the big producers who live on their farms and work their land. So, the agrarian reform law amendment will not affect the small, medium, or big producers who work their land efficiently and who behave patriotically, are not counterrevolutionaries, and do not support the counterrevolution's activities. Those peasants, who number in the thousands in our country -- small, medium, and large producers -- have all the assurances and guarantees of the FSLN and of the revolution as to their proprietorship of the land. The same assurances and guarantees are given to the agricultural cooperatives in the country. [end recording]

Wheelock Explains Changes

PA112008 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1847 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Noel Fuentes report from San Marcos, Carazo Department -- live]

[Text] We spoke with Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman at the moment he was boarding his vehicle. We asked him to explain to us what the changes in the Agrarian Reform Law entail. He told us that now there will be no limits for expropriating land.

I will explain: Land expropriation decisions will be made on the basis of efficiency or nonefficiency in producing. According to what Commander Wheelock said, inefficient producers, whether they have 1, 25, 1,000 or 2,000 manzanas will face expropriation because they don't make the land produce.

However, efficient producers will be able to continue working their land. He explained that in the country's east, the land expropriation limit was 1,500 manzanas; the limit for the Pacific area was 500 manzanas. There are cases of producers who have less than 500 manzanas and who do not work their land. The reform to the Agrarian Reform Law will take care of this problem. He explained that the reason the law has been reformed is that it had these limitations. There are regions where much land is in the hands of producers who cannot be expropriated because they are efficient.

The second aspect of this law authorizes the Agrarian Reform minister to expropriate land anywhere in the national territory whenever this land is to be used by a public utility.

According to what Commander Ortega said also, this is very important because in some war areas, peasants have had to be moved out because they have been enduring the terrorism of the mercenary forces and need land in other areas so that they may produce.

This is a brief explanation of what we discussed with Commander Wheelock.

CENES, GDR PARTY SIGN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT

PA101313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A protocol for scientific and cultural cooperation was signed by the Science Department of the Central Committee of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and Nicaragua's National Council for Higher Education [CENES] a few minutes ago. The agreement was signed by Hans-Joachim Boehme, on behalf of the SED, and Joaquin Solis Piura, for the CENES. The signing of the agreement took place in the Foreign Ministry's Hall of Ambassadors.

13 CONTRAS KILLED, 4 CAPTURED IN CHONTALES

PA100439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A total of 13 mercenaries were annihilated and 4 captured during clashes that took place in Region 5. Dennis Ruiz, Radio Sandino correspondent in Juigalpa, cites a report issued by the Defense Ministry in Region 5 indicating that the clashes occurred in (Loma La Polvora), 18 km northeast of Santo Domingo, and Santa Marta, 35 km northeast of La Gateada, in Chontales Department. The two actions, in which the counterrevolutionaries bit the dust of defeat, took place on 6 and 7 January.

BOS, UNO TO MEET TO DISCUSS JOINT ACTIVITY

PA100332 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Dec 85 p D-11

[Statement issued by Executive Committee of the Southern Opposition Bloc in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 29 November 1985; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] 1. Following an informal reconciliation process between the leaders of the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS) and of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, it was agreed to start talks through two working commissions, composed of three representatives of each organization. The BOS, with the high spirit of unity and patriotism that has always characterized its political conduct, views with optimism this new stage in our struggle, and hopes that the following will be accomplished:

a. The establishment of the Unity Commission (Comision Unitaria) indicated in the BOS Triple Dialogue proposal made in August 1985.

b. The signing of a national democratic agreement that would establish solid bases for the future democracy in Nicaragua, eliminating once and for all the possibility of having the present totalitarianism replaced by another dictatorship similar to the Somozist dictatorship.

Despite the fact that the FSLN has irresponsibly and systematically boycotted all efforts for dialogue to reach a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan conflict, the BOS persists in its attempts to seek a political solution to the Nicaraguan problem, and believes it advisable for the entire Nicaraguan opposition to try to solve that problem by facing it in unity.

The BOS commission is composed of the director and deputy director of the Political Commission, Carlos Hurtado and Mario Aviles, and International Relations Director Dr Francisco Fiallos."

"The foundation of this process shall lie in the expectations of the Nicaraguan people, whom we will keep informed on the progress accomplished, and, in order to prevent any inaccurate interpretation of that progress, adequate follow-up information will be provided."

2. The first BOS Congress will be held during the second half of the month of February. BOS statutes and the democratic program that will define our concept of the future Nicaragua will be discussed. To this end, the organizations that compose the BOS will have internal preparatory meetings during the month of January, 1986. San Jose, 29 November, 1985."

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO BULGARIA -- Managua, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government has named Roger Vasquez to be the new ambassador to Bulgaria. He replaces Bayardo Salmeron Chavez. Vasquez leaves on 7 January for Sofia to take up his new position. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 7 Jan 86 PA]

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INCREASES AID -- The Swedish Government has increased its support to Nicaragua for development in the mining, energy, and forestry areas through the approval of 125 million kronen, approximately $18 million, a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry source has revealed. This source added that the Swedish Government's aid is being channeled through the Swedish Agency for Development [word indistinct]. The aid represents an increase of 35 million Swedish kronen compared with last year, when aid for 90 million kronen was supplied to Nicaragua. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 86 PA]

EFE: ANGOLA, U.S. AGREE ON CUBAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PA111326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1229 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Jan (EFE) -- Angolan and U.S. authorities have reached an agreement to settle the South African situation as a result of talks held this week in Luanda. The Lisbon weekly newspaper EXPRESSO, quoting generally well-informed sources, claims that the agreement is based on the acceptance of the principle of simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops and the independence of Namibia.

Until now, Luanda had refused to admit the 'linkage' [previous word in English] between the two aspects upheld since the beginning by Washington and Pretoria. The about-face came after the talks held in the past few days in Luanda with Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and after imminent threats by Washington to start granting substantial economic aid to the Angolan UNITA rebel movement.

According to the sources quoted by EXPRESSO, Angolan Interior Minister Manuel Alexandre Rodriguez, 'Kito', delivered to Crokcer an official proposal identical to the one presented by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in December 1984 to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The proposal contains concrete dates for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, (estimated at about 35,000) parallel to the implementation by Pretoria of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV ATTENDS MOSCOW EMBASSY FETE

FL101406 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow -- Lionel Soto, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba and Cuban ambassador to the USSR, has given a reception to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. Ivan Arkhipov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, attended the reception, which was also attended by other Soviet personages and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in the USSR.

RADIO COMMENTS ON PERUVIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

PA110321 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] We shall comment on the statements made by Luis Alva Castro [Peruvian minister of economy and finance and president of the Council of Ministers] during his visit to Havana and following his return to Peru:

Minister Luis Alva Castro headed a Peruvian delegation that visited Cuba at the invitation of President Fidel Castro. The delegation visited important industrial centers and tourist areas. During his visit to Cuba, Minister Alva Castro said that the deplorable incidents that occurred between Cuba and Peru in the past are now part of the past and are not important because the governments and peoples of Peru and Cuba are very interested in renewing and strengthening their relations. The Peruvian minister said that proof of this is that shortly Cuba and Peru will exchange ambassadors, at the highest level. The Peruvian Congress has already approved the exchange of ambassadors.

Later, he said that the delegation he headed was very satisfied with the documents signed for a new agreement between the two countries, which will be of benefit for both.

Regarding his tour in Cuba, he said: Cuba is a beautiful country, with very friendly people. I have seen progress and industrial development as a result of the efforts undertaken by Cuba.

He added: Although there is a difference between the two countries' viewpoints, they both have a common goal, which is developing a new society with justice and seeking the well-being of the great national majorities in order to guarantee future progress and development.

Regarding his meeting with Fidel Castro, he said that he was very satisfied with the results. He said that they had discussed international policy. In this regard, he said that Peru will continue promoting and backing a summit of Latin American presidents, in which Fidel Castro must be present, as he is a friend of Peru.

Alva Castro stressed the importance of the agreements signed between Cuba and Peru. He described Castro's government as a government of solidarity, of Latin American unity, willing to help other countries. He said that proof of this is that there are currently two Cuban fishing boats in Peru, which will remain there for some time to help with fishing activities, and whose product will be sold at very low prices to the poor people of Peru.

Upon his arrival in Peru, Alva Castro met with President Alan Garcia and informed him of the results of his trip to Cuba. He said that the visit to Cuba of the delegation he headed was very fruitful and positive in broadening the relations between the two countries; relations that are not only normalizing, but also strengthening, as determined by the Peruvian and Cuban peoples.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HONDURAN-U.S. MANEUVERS

PA100350 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] While the U.S. and Honduran military forces participate in the "Terencio Sierra 86" maneuvers aimed against the Sandinist revolution, the Tegucigalpa authorities increase their hostile actions along the Nicaraguan border, following orders from Washington. Managua recently charged no less than six violations of its territory by the mercenary bands supported by Honduran Army units.

Evidently, U.S. imperialism and its allies are seeking a pretext for a direct U.S. military invasion against Nicaragua. Honduras has become a sancturay for the bands of former Somozist guards and a training center for thousands of Yankee soldiers. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega recently charged that since 1981, no less than 50,000 U.S. military men have been to Honduras with the purpose of becoming familiar with the Central American topography and the climate of the region. U.S. troops are permanently living at the Palmerola Base, from where the activities of the troops stationed in 13 other U.S. military bases in Honduras are controlled. The intervention is so strong that the Honduran authorities cannot enter the Yankee base (?Bull Dock) in San Lorenzo, about 150 km north of Tegucigalpa, where it has been confirmed that there are important communications equipment and areas large enough to accomodate 400 combat vehicles.

This aggressive mechanism that has been installed on Honduran soil represents the largest obstacle in the search for a negotiated solution for the regional crisis, and is evidence of the nefarious plans of Ronald Reagan for the area. The current situation is very dangerous and this is worsened now with the arrival in Tegucigalpa of Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and talk about what both of them described as aspects of national and regional security. The chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, General Walter Lopez, and Secretary of the Presidency Ubodoro Arriaga also attended the meeting.

Political observers have described the meeting as a preparation for closing in on Nicaragua. To this effect, one must add the U.S. Government's decision to offer helicopters and planes for the counterrevolutionary bands that are operating against the Nicaraguan people, and the delivery of funds for purchasing sophisticated and dangerous weaponry, such as surface-to-air missiles, which were used late in 1985 against a Sandinist Air Force aircraft.

The White House's dangerous steps in Central America and its aggressive plans against Nicaragua, which it tries to justify by claiming an alleged threat of the Sandinist revolution to the U.S. national security, do not seem to have much support. A well-known U.S. intellectual and a world-renowned authority in linguistics, Noam Chomsky, recently told the Argentine weekly EL PERIODISTA that to describe Nicaragua as a threat to the U.S. national security is too ridiculous to even be taken into consideration. Chomsky added that the main principles of U.S. foreign policy, which were outlined in the '40's, are designed to ensure what George Kennan once described as the protection of our raw materials. The real threat of Nicaragua for Washington's control, the intellectual added, is its decision to use national resources to achieve the well-being of its people, which constitutes a subversive example, according to the U.S. Government.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS TO DEBATE CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

FL101334 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The delegations that will represent the 14 Cuban provinces at the Third Party Congress will meet in their respective provinces 21-25 January to study and debate the documents that will be presented to the congress. These meetings form part of the pro-congress activities and have the goals of allowing the delegates to study the documents that will be debated by the congress and of eliciting suggestions that modify or enrich the content of the documents, suggestions which can be presented as propositions at the congress.

COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS IN VILLA CLARA REPORTED

FL111632 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1522 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Villa Clara communications workers are working on projects aimed at achieving great efficiency in medium wave and television broadcasts. Among them, is the civil construction of a new Radio Progreso relay transmitter located near Santa Clara with equipment made in the CSSR, which will improve the quality of this station's reception. Villa Clara workers are also installing modern Japanese equipment at the Sagua la Grande's Isabela network to improve communications with fishermen. They are also working with the province's Cuban Institute of Radio and Television Technicians installing an FM transmitter for CMHW radio station.

GRENADA

REAGAN TO MAKE 6-HOUR VISIT ON 20 FEBRUARY

FL101724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, Jan 10, CANA -- President Reagan will travel to Grenada on February 20 to confer with Caribbean leaders, White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said today. He did not specify which countries would be represented at the meeting.

In October 1983, Reagan ordered a U.S.-led military mission that toppled a Marxist government in Grenada. Speakes said the President was scheduled to visit the island for six hours, returning to Washington on the same day. Reagan was expected to meet Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and Governor General Sir Paul Scoon.

The Grenada prime minister invited Reagan to visit the island when they met in Washington last October. Blaize said he wanted the U.S. President to participate in celebrations marking Grenada's 12th anniversary of independence next month.

Officials in Grenada say a visit by Reagan will demonstrate continued American commitment to the island, the invasion of which has been regarded as his greatest military triumph. Reagan was last in the Caribbean in 1982, when he met eastern Caribbean leaders in Barbados.

Political analysts say that regional governments will tell him of their concern about growing protectionist trends in the United States Congress, the cut in the U.S. sugar quota to the region, and the disappointing returns from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

Blaize Urges Warm Welcome

FL111731 Bridgetown CANA in English 1528 GMT 11 Jan 86

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Jan 11, CANA -- President Reagan, who visits Grenada on February 20, may be asked to open the new terminal building at the Point Saline International Airport he once said would be used as terrorist base, government sources said today. The sources told CANA that a final decision is still to be made by the Grenada Government.

Work on the airport began in 1980 with substantial Cuban aid but was halted in October 1983, when the Cuban workforce on the project was expelled in the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion of the island. The airport was completed largely with American funds and was opened to commerical traffic in November 1984, although the terminal building was incomplete.

The invitation for Reagan to visit Grenada was extended by the island's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize during a trip to Washington last October to receive medical treatment. Diplomatic sources consider the forthcoming visit as support by Washington for Grenada's return to democratic rule one year ago in elections won by Blaize's pro-American New National Party (NNP).

The Americans currently provide budgetary support for Grenada in its battle to arrest serious social and economic problems worsened by a 28 per cent unemployment rate.

In a radio broadcast last night to confirm the U.S. President's visit, Blaize said he expects Grenadians to extend a warm welcome to Reagan who will spend six hours on island. Blaize said that this week he was visited by representatives from the White House to discuss the framework of the programme and ways and means of establishing contact which would give the President the widest possible opportunity to meet and see as many Grenadians as possible.

He also spoke of attempts being made to have leaders of independent Caribbean states assemble in Grenada for a meeting with Reagan to discuss matters of regional importance. I'm now in the process of sending out invitations to these heads of government, hoping that they would all agree to come and spend an hour or two in discussion with the President on things that concern all of us, he said.

Apart from the proposed meeting with Caribbean leaders, the U.S. president is also expected to hold discussions with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, as well as address a public rally, and unveil a monument for those American soldiers killed in combat during the invasion.

BLAIZE PRAISES 1985 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

FL111935 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] St Georges, Jan 11, CANA -- Grenada's prime minister, Herbert Blaize, has described as reasonably satisfactory the performance of the economy last year. Blaize said that based on preliminary figures, 1985 has been all in all all a successful year for the economy which was expected to grow by three per cent.

He spoke of economic activity being fairly sustained during the year but with the final three months being particularly hectic. The Christmas season, he said, appeared to be one of the best in the history of Grenada with record sales being achieved by the business community.

The prime minister said that provisional figures from the Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance indicate that the retail price index for 1985 only moved 3.6 points representing a 1.8 increase over the previous year. This development is very heartening as it reflects government's continuing control over inflation, he said.

Blaize's centrist New National Party (NNP) is committed to a policy in which the private sector plays the leading role in economic activity unlike the dominant state sector role witnessed during the 1979-83 leftist rule.

The prime minister announced that a five per cent import levy, which was introduced in 1982 on the understanding that it would expire at the end of last year is no longer in force. The public is, therefore, asked to cast a vigilant eye for all those who may try to include as part of the cost of the goods the international airport levy as it ceased to have effect after December 31, 1985, he said.

HAITI

POLICE, ARMED FORCES OCCUPY SEVERAL TOWNS

FL101602 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] In Haiti, the police and Armed Forces have occupied a number of towns in order to put an end to the rioting there. Arrests and clashes with police are reported.

Apparently the people are calling for a military coup to bring down President Jean-Claude Duvalier's regime. The unrest on Haiti began in late November, when police shot dead three students. Unconfirmed reports say that at least 14 more people have died since then. Apart from the use of force, the president is also taking economic measures to counteract the uprising against his regime. He has decided to reduce the prices of petrol and edible oil by five percent.

Curfew Enforced

FL101506 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Troops in Haiti arrested an undetermined number of people and imposed a virtual curfew in five towns yesterday following this week's demonstrations against President Jean-Claude Duvalier. Radio Soleil said that Army troops and militia carried out mass arrests in the northern town of Gonaives. The city has been tense following the November 28th deaths of three [word indistinct] students who were killed by police. The radio station also said troops and militia were patrolling four other towns, keeping people off the streets.

The latest round of demonstrations began Monday in Gonaives, where two people died from beatings or from being trampled. On Tuesday the government closed all schools and universities after thousands of students around the country stayed away from school at the start of a new semester. And on Wednesday troops fired into the air to disperse protesters in one town.

Churches Respond to Crisis

PA110418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 10 Jan (EFE) -- Haiti remained clam today following several days of intensive disturbances and demonstrations against President Jean-Claude Duvalier. Schools and universities remained closed, but some taxi and bus drivers today presented a petition to the government asking that the schools be reopened, as this was affecting them financially.

The Haitian Protestant Church joined the Catholic Church in a demonstration requesting a discussion of the crisis affecting Haiti, where there have been violent demonstrations in recent weeks. In a declaration signed by pastors representing 10 Christian congregations, the Protestant Church "wishes to explain its stand on the crisis affecting the country." In the face of the protests and the military actions that followed, the church said: "Although our activities are of a nonpolitical nature, we cannot forget that we have the sacred duty to condemn violence, crime, and injustice in this country."

The declaration also advocates "a quick and peaceful solution to the problem so that the Haitian people, who have been unfortunate for such a long time, will be able to enjoy a dignified and happy life."

Meanwhile, the Catholic Radio Soleil, which has been clashing with the government since it was shut down several months ago, is holding 7 days of prayers, one for each diocese in the nation.

In an attempt to alleviate the tension, the government today reduced by 10 percent the prices of edible oil, rice, sugar, canned milk, and kerosene.

Meanwhile, militarymen drive through city streets with red bands on their right arms and metal helmets, which indicates they are prepared to go into action as soon as necessary. The government has apparently decided that the best method of "teaching" the people is by beating them and imprisoning them for very short periods of time rather than long periods of time, some political observers claim.

Hundreds of people who were leaders of the antigovernment demonstrations are hiding or seeking refuge throughout the country, a well-informed source told EFE.

Meanwhile, Haitian opposition leaders Chlo Bortant Pognon, Alexandra Lerouge, and Sylvio Claude -- who claimed they had formed a coalition several months ago -- have not tried to become leaders of the recent demonstrations. Apparently the only organized opposition force is the Catholic Church, which, through Radio Soleil, is broadcasting prayers and local news in an attempt to attack Duvalier's lifetime government.

This radio station read on Thursday a list of 20 names of people who had been beaten and tortured by government agents in Jeremie and Petit Grove. The station this morning broadcast prayers and encouraging words for the "martyrs of hope," as they describe the people who have been beaten.

However, even within the Haitian Catholic Church there seem to be some inconsistencies in the leadership. Pamphlets from that religious group were distrbuted on Monday, urging a boycott against the opening of schools, scheduled for Thursday. Immediately after that the bishops issued a communique stating that although they sympathized with the cause, they were not responsible for the pamphlets, and they recommended parents use their good judgment in sending their children to school. However, whether it was sponsored by the church or not, the boycott was 95-percent effective throughout the country, which forced the government to close all schools in the country in order to prevent clashes.

It was then that the government's Radio Nacional openly attacked for the first time the points of view and the methods of Radio Soleil, clearly indicating that there is a conflict between the media of the government and the church.

Meanwhile, Radio Lumiere, the station of the Haitian Baptist Church, remained silent during the debate, which leaves Radio Soleil as the only source of local news in the country.

The only thing that is known for sure is that in spite of the past demonstrations and disturbances, no opposition leader has surfaced in Haiti so far, which leaves lifetime President Duvalier as the sole leader of the country.

Clandestine Group Calls Strike

PA120256 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0216 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Port-Au-Prince, 11 Jan (DPA) -- Despite the absence of any antigovernment demonstrations in the past few days in Haiti, a clandestine organization called "Operation Sweep" is distributing leaflets calling for a general strike on Monday, which would paralyze the whole country.

Meanwhile, Radio Soleil, the station of the Catholic Church in Haiti, today entered its 2d day of a 7-day prayer vigil -- one for each of the seven dioceses of the country -- and intensified its attacks on the Haitian regime for its human rights violations.

Bishop [illegible]ly Romelus, of the Jeremei Diocese, the most active of the seven bishops, openly [illegible]unted on Radio Soleil today the beatings and mistreatment of parishioners by the government troops and asked: "Are those who make the laws mad? If a person feels pain in some part of his body, does he not have the right to say he is suffering?"

A spokesman of the Papal Nuncio abstained from confirming or denying reports that the prelate had been summoned to the national palace today to discuss, among other things, relations between the Catholic Church and the government and the activities of Radio Soleil.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SEEKING 'SOFTER TERMS' WITH IMF

FL101653 Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Kingston, Jan 10, CANA -- A team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is due in Jamaica this month, to review the island's economy as part of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's efforts to get softer terms for its IMF programme. It has been agreed that the mission will arrive in Jamaica during the week beginning January 19, the official JAMPRESS news agency quoted Seaga as saying.

The prime minister talked in Washington this week with IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and other officials about the country's current programme with the fund and developments in the economy here. JAMPRESS gave no details.

Jamaica's current programme with the fund for credit valued at U.S. 115 million dollars over 22 months, is now suspended after the failure of the first quarterly economic performance test in September. The island is seeking a waiver to carry on the programme, and the government has said this should be forthcoming, because the test failure was due to the later arrival of expected loans from the U.S.A.

Additionally, Seaga is seeking softer terms from the fund, arguing that despite pushing through austere policies to stablise the economy and programmes of structural adjustment, the world situation, that has led to a major fall out of bauxite earnings, had hampered progress. In this light, Seaga has said, Jamaica should be seen as a special case, and the IMF, the World Bank and USAID, the three major sources of aid, should review the economy together to avoid conflicting approaches.

The Jamaicans have said that this was the first time such a mission would be visiting a country, and have said that the view was for it to take a fresh look. However, economists here point out that the World Bank and the IMF often work in tandem and that other donor institutions regularly depend on their assessment in formulating policies. The United States gives Jamaica over U.S. 100 million dollars a year and a large USAID mission is stationed here.

PRESIDENT HOYTE ADDRESSES ARMY OFFICERS

FL111721 Bridgetown CANA in English 1454 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 11, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte told senior Guyanese soldiers in his first address as commander-in-chief of the Defence Force that the Army should be a training ground to produce the finest quality men and women for continued service to the people of Guyana.

He said the Army should work to have citizens accept its members as brothers and sisters and fellow Guyanese.

President Hoyte was speaking at the 7th conference of local military officers at Camp Ayangana, the central headquarters of the Army.

Hoyte told the officer corps, I want to urge you... that you consider how you can ensure that the people's Army and the officer corps are converted into a centre of scholarship.

He added that the officers should exercise their minds more creatively in the service of the people of Guyana.

The president urged the officers to identify with the people of their communities and to give service to the people during the best years of your life.

You should be seen as a serious dedicated intelligent efficient set of people who are really concerned about your country, Hoyte said.

SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESSES CITED

FL111739 Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 11, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte, whose re-elected socialist government has promised greater private sector involvement in the economy, yesterday launched an institute to promote small business development.

Much growth and a great stimulus in our economy can come from the activities of the hundreds of small people who know their markets well, who know the possibilities of the markets, and who have a keen sense of the needs and wants of our people in this country, he said.

The state controls about 80 per cent of Guyana's economy, which has been in the throes of an economic crisis for over five years, and greater private sector involvement is seen by the government as a means of effecting a turn-around.

The Pan-American Development Fund has contributed half a million dollars (one Guy dollar; 24 cents U.S.) to the institute and the Foundation for International Training of Canada 44,000 Canadian dollars.

Local small businesses, including two managed by the women's revolutionary socialist movement (WRSM), women's arm of the ruling peoples national congress (PNC), have made pledges totalling more than 160,000 dollars.

The government's contribution was 50, [as received] and it has also granted tax exemptions to the institute.